

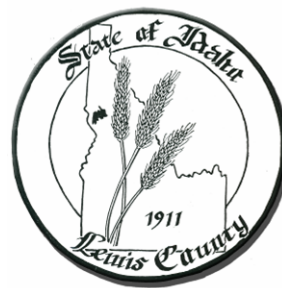
**Lewis County, Idaho,
All Hazards
Mitigation Plan
Volume II**

**Wildland-Urban Interface
Wildfire Mitigation Plan**

2007 Update Addendum

August 1st, 2007

Vision: Institutionalize and promote a countywide hazard mitigation ethic through leadership, professionalism, and excellence, leading the way to a safe, sustainable Lewis County.



Acknowledgments

The 2007 Update Addendum of the Lewis County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan represents the efforts and cooperation of a number of organizations and agencies; through the commitment of people working together to improve the preparedness for hazard events while reducing factors of risk.



Lewis County Commissioners
and the employees of Lewis County



Clearwater Resource Conservation and
Development Council, Inc.



USDI Bureau of Land Management



USDA Forest Service



Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security



FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency



Together, we can save a life

American Red Cross



Idaho Department of Lands
Kamiah & Craigmont Area Offices



City of Craigmont
City of Kamiah
City of Nezperce
City of Winchester
Town of Reubens



Nez Perce Tribe

Craigmont Volunteer Fire Department
Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department
Nezperce Volunteer Fire Department
Winchester Volunteer Fire Department
&
Local Businesses and Citizens of Lewis
County

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Chapter I

1 Overview of this Plan and its Development

This 2007 Update Addendum to the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan for Lewis County, Idaho, is the result of analyses, professional cooperation and collaboration, assessments of wildfire risks and other factors considered with the intent to continue reducing the potential for wildfires in Lewis County, Idaho. This is an annual update; thus, much of the risk analysis and background information was not reviewed. The update planning committee focused on reviewing the recommended action items, fire department information, and completed projects. Agencies and organizations that participated in the planning process included:

- Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
- Idaho Department of Lands
- Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department
- Lewis County Commissioners and County Departments
- Nez Perce Tribe
- Northwest Management, Inc.
- USDA Forest Service
- USDI Bureau of Land Management
- Winchester Volunteer Fire Department

This list above represents groups and individuals that actively participated on the update planning committee. All original members of the WUI Wildfire Mitigation planning committee were contacted to participate.

The 2007 WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update process was completed simultaneously for Idaho, Clearwater, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Latah County. Funding for the five county 2007 Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update was provided through a grant from the Bureau of Land Management and administered by the Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council. Northwest Management, Inc. was selected to provide this service to the County. The Project Co-Managers from Northwest Management, Inc. were Mrs. Tera R. King and Mr. Vaiden Bloch.

1.1 Lewis County Fire Mitigation Planning Effort and Philosophy

The goals of this planning process include the integration of the National Fire Plan, the Idaho Statewide Implementation Strategy, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, and the requirements of FEMA for a county-wide Wildfire Mitigation Plan; a component of the County's All Hazards Mitigation Plan. This effort will utilize the best and most appropriate science from all partners, the integration of local and regional knowledge about wildfire risks and fire behavior, while meeting the needs of local citizens, the regional economy, the significance of this region to the rest of Idaho and the Inland West.

1.1.1 Mission Statement

To make Lewis County residents, communities, state agencies, local governments, and businesses less vulnerable to the negative effects of wildland fires through the effective administration of wildfire hazard mitigation grant programs, hazard risk assessments, wise and

efficient fuels treatments, and a coordinated approach to mitigation policy through federal, state, regional, and local planning efforts. Our combined prioritization will be the protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and unique ecosystems that contribute to our way of life and the sustainability of the local and regional economy.

1.1.2 Vision Statement

Institutionalize and promote a countywide wildfire hazard mitigation ethic through leadership, professionalism, and excellence, leading the way to a safe, sustainable Lewis County.

1.1.3 Goals

- To reduce the area of WUI land burned and losses experienced because of wildfires where these fires threaten communities in the wildland-urban interface
- Prioritize the protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and unique ecosystems that contribute to our way of life and the sustainability of the local and regional economy
- Educate communities about the unique challenges of wildfire in the wildland-urban interface (WUI)
- Establish mitigation priorities and develop mitigation strategies in Lewis County
- Strategically locate and plan fuel reduction projects
- Provide recommendations for alternative treatment methods, such as brush density, herbicide treatments, fuel reduction techniques, and disposal or removal of treated fuels
- Meet or exceed the requirements of the National Fire Plan and FEMA for a County level Fire Mitigation Plan

Chapter 2

2 Documenting the Planning Process

Documentation of the planning process, including public involvement, is required to meet FEMA's DMA 2000 (44CFR§201.4(c)(1) and §201.6(c)(1)). This section includes a description of the planning process used to develop this plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how all of the involved agencies participated.

2.1 The Planning Team

Planning efforts were led by the Project Co-Directors, Tera R. King, B.S. and Vaiden Bloch, M.S., of Northwest Management, Inc. Leading efforts from Lewis County, was Dave Hasz, Lewis County Emergency Management Coordinator. Mr. Hasz organized meetings, facilitated information management, and coordinated many activities associated with the development of the addendum.

2.2 Public Involvement

The update addendum planning committee felt it was important to inform the public of the update planning process as well as provide an opportunity for public comment.

2.2.1 News Releases

As part of the five county 2007 WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update process, news releases were submitted to numerous local newspapers including Clearwater Progress, Lewiston Tribune, Idaho County Free Press, Moscow Daily News, Central Idaho Post, Salmon River Current, Clearwater Tribune, and the Latah Eagle.

Figure 2.1. May 14, 2007 Media Release.

Central Idaho Counties to Update Wildland Fire Mitigation Plans

The local county commissioners and the Clearwater RC&D have reconvened the Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan committees to update the existing Wildland Fire Mitigation Plans for each of Latah, Nez Perce, Lewis, Clearwater, and Idaho Counties. The respective county planning committees will be re-evaluating the prioritized mitigation project lists to add new projects and update those that have been completed or are ongoing. The committees will also be working on updating mapping components and adding wildfire risk assessments for new housing developments. Rural and wildland fire districts, land managers, elected officials, agency representatives, and others are represented on the local planning committees for this project. Northwest Management, Inc., a natural resource consulting firm, will be assisting the five county area with the update process.

Once the revised sections are completed, the planning teams will conduct public review periods during which the draft addendums will be available throughout each county for review and comment. A notice on the locations of these drafts will be posted in local newspapers.

The existing Wildland Fire Mitigation Plans for all Idaho counties can be found at the Idaho Department of Lands website (www.idl.idaho.gov/nat_fire_plan/county_wui_plans/index.htm). For more information on the Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan update process call Tera King at the Northwest Management, Inc. office in Moscow, Idaho at 208-883-4488 or contact the county representatives listed below.

| | |
|--|--|
| Idaho County Jim Davis, County Wildfire Mitigation Director 208-983-3074 | Latah County Alan Martinson, Disaster Services 208-882-8580 |
| Lewis County Dave Hasz, Disaster and Emergency Services 208-937-2380 | |
| Clearwater County Don Gardner, Disaster and Emergency Services 208-476-4064 | Nez Perce County Ron Hall, Nez Perce County Fire Chief 208-298-0165 |

2.3 Committee Meetings

Three committee meetings were held during the update process.

2.3.1 May 8th, 2007 – Lewis County Baldus Building

The 11 attendees at the first update planning committee meeting discussed the overall goal and planning process of the update project as well as began identifying action items and projects that had been completed, were ongoing, or had not yet begun. Several members of the committee agreed to provide updated information on several sections of the document. Northwest Management, Inc. will be updating the Wildland Urban Interface map; however, none of the other original maps will be updated at this time.

2.3.2 June 18th, 2007 – Lewis County Baldus Building

The 16 attendees at the second update planning committee meeting reviewed the draft addendum for inclusion of all necessary updated elements in preparation for sending the draft document out for public review. It was noted that several of the fire departments/agencies had not sent in their edits and; thus, were not included in the addendum. Tera and several other

members of the committee will work to contact the outstanding departments/agencies as soon as possible. The public review process is set to begin on July 6th and run until July 20th. Susan Jenkins with the Forest Service also gave a brief presentation on the interagency Prevention Coop being organized by several agencies in the five county area.

Chapter 3

3 2007 Risk Assessment Update

The individual risk assessments were not specifically update in the 2007 Addendum; however, due to the rapid construction of new homes and cabins throughout the County, the Wildland Urban Interface map was reviewed and updated.

3.1 *Lewis County's Wildland-Urban Interface*

The wildland-urban interface (WUI) has gained attention through efforts targeted at wildfire mitigation; however, this analysis technique is also useful when considering other hazards because the concept looks at where people and structures are concentrated in any particular region. For Lewis County, the WUI shows the relative concentrations of structures scattered across the County.

A key component in meeting the underlying need for protection of people and structures is the protection and treatment of hazards in the wildland-urban interface. The wildland-urban interface refers to areas where wildland vegetation meets urban developments, or where forest fuels meet urban fuels (such as houses). These areas encompass not only the interface (areas immediately adjacent to urban development), but also the continuous slopes that lead directly to a risk to urban developments. Reducing the hazard in the wildland urban interface requires the efforts of federal, state, and local agencies and private individuals (Norton 2002). "The role of [most] federal agencies in the wildland-urban interface includes wildland firefighting, hazard fuels reduction, cooperative prevention and education and technical experience. Structural fire protection [during a wildfire] in the wildland urban interface is [largely] the responsibility of Tribal, state, and local governments" (USFS 2001). Property owners share a responsibility to protect their residences and businesses and minimize danger by creating defensible areas around them and taking other measures to minimize the risks to their structures (USFS 2001). With treatment, a wildland-urban interface can provide firefighters a defensible area from which to suppress wildland fires or defend communities against other hazard risks. In addition, a wildland-urban interface that is properly thinned will be less likely to sustain a crown fire that enters or originates within it (Norton 2002).

By reducing hazardous fuel loads, ladder fuels, and tree densities, and creating new and reinforcing defensible space, landowners would protect the wildland-urban interface, the biological resources of the management area, and adjacent property owners by:

- minimizing the potential of high-severity ground or crown fires entering or leaving the area;
- reducing the potential for firebrands (embers carried by the wind in front of the wildfire) impacting the WUI. Research indicates that flying sparks and embers (firebrands) from a crown fire can ignite additional wildfires as far as 1¼ miles away during periods of extreme fire weather and fire behavior (McCoy *et al.* 2001);
- improving defensible space in the immediate areas for suppression efforts in the event of wildland fire.

Three wildland-urban interface conditions have been identified (Federal Register 66(3), January 4, 2001) for use in wildfire control efforts. These include the Interface Condition, Intermix Condition, and Occluded Condition. Descriptions of each are as follows:

- **Interface Condition** – a situation where structures abut wildland fuels. There is a clear line of demarcation between the structures and the wildland fuels along roads or back fences. The development density for an interface condition is usually 3+ structures per acre;
- **Intermix Condition** – a situation where structures are scattered throughout a wildland area. There is no clear line of demarcation, the wildland fuels are continuous outside of and within the developed area. The development density in the intermix ranges from structures very close together to one structure per 40 acres;
- **Occluded Condition** – a situation, normally within a city, where structures abut an island of wildland fuels (park or open space). There is a clear line of demarcation between the structures and the wildland fuels along roads and fences. The development density for an occluded condition is usually similar to that found in the interface condition and the occluded area is usually less than 1,000 acres in size; and

In addition to these classifications detailed in the Federal Register, two additional classifications of population density have been included to augment these categories:

- **Rural Condition** – a situation where the scattered small clusters of structures (ranches, farms, resorts, or summer cabins) are exposed to wildland fuels. There may be miles between these clusters.
- **Non-WUI Condition** - a situation where the above definitions do not apply because of a lack of structures in an area or the absence of critical infrastructure crossing these unpopulated regions. This classification is not WUI.

In summary, the designations of areas by the Lewis County planning committee includes:

- Interface Condition: WUI
- Intermix Condition: WUI
- Occluded Condition: WUI, but not present
- Rural Condition: WUI
- Non-WUI Condition: Not WUI and not present in Lewis County

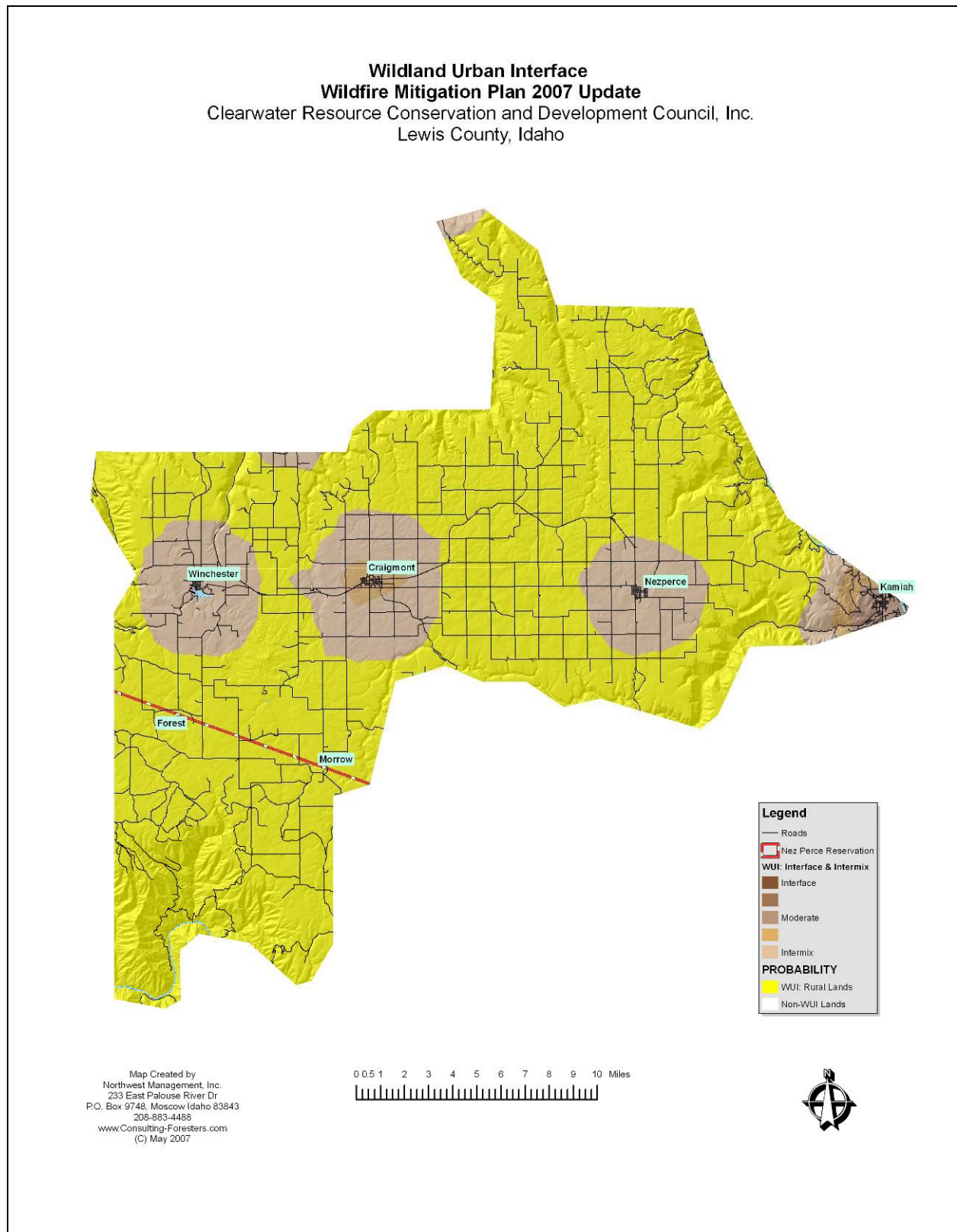
All structures are represented by a “dot” on the map. No differentiation is made between a garage and a home, or a business and a storage building. The density of structures and their specific locations in this management area are critical in defining where the potential exists for casualty loss in the event of a disaster in the region.

By evaluating this structure density, WUI areas can be defined on maps by using mathematical formulae and population density indexes to define the WUI based on where structures are located. The resulting population density indexes create concentric circles showing high density areas, interface, and intermix condition WUI, as well as rural condition WUI (as defined above). This portion of the analysis allows us to “see” where the highest concentrations of structures are located in reference to high risk landscapes, limiting infrastructure, and other points of concern.

The WUI, as defined here, is unbiased, consistent, allows for edge matching with other counties, and most important – it addresses the entire County, not just identified communities. It is a planning tool showing where homes and businesses are located and the density of those structures leading to identified WUI categories. It can be determined again in the future, using the same criteria, to show how the WUI has changed in response to increasing population densities. It uses a repeatable and reliable analysis process that is unbiased.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act makes a clear designation that the location of the WUI is at the determination of the County or Reservation when a formal and adopted Community Wildfire Protection Plan is in place. It further states that the Federal Agencies are obligated to use this WUI designation for all Healthy Forests Restoration Act purposes.

Figure 3.1. Update Wildland Urban Interface Map in Lewis County, Idaho.



3.1.1 Potential WUI Treatments

The definition and mapping of the WUI is the creation of a planning tool to identify where structures, people, and infrastructure are located in reference to each other. This analysis tool does not include a component of fuels risk. There are a number of reasons to map and analyze these two components separately (population density vs. fire risk analysis). Primary among these reasons, is the fact that population growth often occurs independent from changes in fire risk, fuel loading, and infrastructure development. Thus, making the definition of the WUI dependant of all of them would eliminate populated places with a perceived low level of fire risk today, which may in a year become an area at high risk due to forest health issues or other concerns.

By examining these two tools separately the planner is able to evaluate these layers of information to see where the combination of population density overlays on top of areas of high current fire risk and then take mitigative actions to reduce the fuels, improve readiness, directly address factors of structural ignitability, improve initial attack success, mitigate resistance to control factors, or (more often) a combination of many approaches.

It should not be assumed that just because an area is identified as being within the WUI, that it will therefore receive treatments because of this identification alone. Nor should it be implicit that all WUI treatments will be the application of the same prescription. Instead, each location targeted for treatments must be evaluated on its own merits: factors of structural ignitability, access, resistance to control, population density, resources and capabilities of firefighting personnel, and other site specific factors.

It should also not be assumed that WUI designation on national or state forest lands automatically equates to a treatment area. The Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Idaho Department of Lands are still obligated to manage lands under their control according to the standards and guides listed in their respective Forest Plans. The adopted Forest Plan has legal precedence over the WUI designation until such a time as the Forest Plan is revised to reflect updated priorities.

Most treatments may begin with a home evaluation, and the implicit factors of structural ignitability (roofing, siding, deck materials), and vegetation within the treatment area of the structure. However, treatments in the low population areas of rural lands (mapped as yellow) may look closely at access (two ways in and out) and communications through means other than land-based telephones. On the other hand, a subdivision with densely packed homes (mapped as brown – interface areas) surrounded by forests and dense underbrush, may receive more time and effort implementing fuels treatments beyond the immediate home site to reduce the probability of a crown fire entering the subdivision.

3.2 Firefighting Resources and Capabilities

The Firefighting Resources and Capabilities information provided in this section is a summary of updated information provided by the rural fire chiefs or representatives of the wildland firefighting agencies listed. Each organization reviewed the information listed in the 2005 WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan for their organization and provided the revisions below, if necessary.

3.2.1 Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department

Headquarters:

Chuck Doty, Chief
 515 10th Street, Box67
 Kamiah, Idaho 83536
 Phone: 208-935-0049
 Email: cedoty@camasnet.com

Department Summary:

Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department is a city based volunteer organization housed in one building and is managed by the city of Kamiah and the rural fire district commissioners. Kamiah responds to structural, agricultural and wildland fires. Currently the incident capability is two incidents and the recovery requirements take between 3 and 4 hours.

Table 3.1. Current Resources-Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department

| Resource | Item | Description | Existing | Needed | Details |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|----------------------------|
| Personnel | Basic Member | | 24 | 6 | |
| Training | Basic Wildland Training | | | X | |
| | Basic Structural Training | | | X | |
| | First Aid Training | | | X | |
| | Haz-Mat Training | | | X | |
| | Basic Safety Training | | | X | |
| | Advanced Safety Training | | | X | |
| Protective Equipment | Shirts | Nomex | 6 | 24 | Need newer |
| | Pants | Nomex | 6 | 24 | Need newer |
| | Coveralls | Nomex | 0 | 25 | |
| | Boots | Leather | 0 | 20 | |
| | Gloves | Leather | 6 | 24 | |
| | Hard Hats | | 6 | 24 | |
| | Goggles | Wildland | 11 | 19 | |
| | Headlamps | | 0 | 30 | |
| | Fire Shelters | | | 25 | Current are out of service |
| | Breathing Apparatus | | 15 | 5 | |
| Hand Tools | Shovels | | 10 | 10 | |
| | Pulaski's | | 10 | 10 | |
| | McLeod's | | 3 | 17 | |
| | Back Pack pumps | | 2 | 8 | need newer |
| | Chainsaw | Stihl 026 20" bar | 1 | 2 | |
| | Chainsaw | 044 28" bar | 0 | 1 | |
| Communications | Portable Radios | Motorola | 8 | 16 | |

Table 3.1. Current Resources-Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department

| Resource | Item | Description | Existing | Needed | Details |
|------------------------|----------------------|--|----------|---------|--|
| Vehicles | Mobile Radios | Motorola | 4 | 1 | |
| | Base Station | At fire station | 1 | | |
| | Dispatch | Lewis County Sheriff | 1 | | 24 hours/day, 7 day/week |
| | Structural Engine | 1978 Chevrolet pumper, 150 gallon, 1,000 gpm | 1 | 1 | Need newer that will hold crew of 5-6 |
| | Structural Engine | 1979 Chevrolet pumper, 1,000 gallon, 1,000 gpm | 1 | 1 | Need newer that will hold crew of 5-6 |
| | Wildland Engine | 1999 Chevrolet Type 6, 250 gallon, 100 gpm | 1 | | |
| | Water Tender | 1970s Kenworth, 4,000 gallon | 1 | | |
| | Utility Vehicle | 4X4 | 1 | 1 | Command and communications |
| | Ambulance | 1995 wheel coach Type 3 | 1 | | At least one ambulance rolls on every fire |
| | Ambulance | 1999 wheel coach Type 3 | 1 | | At least one ambulance rolls on every fire |
| Other Equipment | Ambulance | 1983 Van | 1 | | At least one ambulance rolls on every fire |
| | Tank | 1500 gallon Fold-a-Tank | 1 | | |
| | Thermal Imaging Tool | | 0 | 1 | |
| | Generator | | 2 | | |
| | Flares | | 0 | 2 cases | |
| | Portable Pump | Hale 450 gpm | 0 | 1 | |
| | Flares | | 0 | 2 cases | |
| | Foam Equipment | Injection type | 1 | | Installed on Type 6 engine |

3.2.2 Kamiah Fire Protection District

Headquarters:

Chuck Doty, Chief
 515 10th Street, P.O. Box 67
 Kamiah, Idaho 83536
 Phone: 208-935-0049
 Email: cedoty@camasnet.com

Department Summary:

The district is approximately 25 square miles and has 26 volunteer firefighters.

Priority Areas:

Residential Growth: The district is bordered by two different counties. Lewis County – estimations suggest a 2 – 4% growth rate in the next five years. Idaho County – estimations suggest a 3 – 5% growth rate in the next five years.

Communications: The Kamiah FPD is presently in negotiations with three other counties for a joint Fire Channel Repeater solely for fire incident communications.

Burn Permit Regulations: Permits are negotiated by EPA through the Nez Perce Tribal Office and the Department of Lands for the State of Idaho.

Effective Mitigation Strategies:

- 1) The Kamiah FPD has made a grant application to the Nez Perce Tribe for funds for the purchase of the Red Zone Program.
- 2) Exploring ways and programs for fuel reduction in our urban interface areas.
- 3) Seeking recommendations for subdivision placements and development

Education and Training:

The Kamiah FPD's education and training is always ongoing so the Department can respond to all fire needs that occur both locally and in our urban interface areas. We are constantly on the look out for grant funds to further that education and training goal.

Cooperative Agreements:

Kamiah FPD has mutual aid agreements with Department of lands Idaho and with the City of Kamiah. We are in the process of discussing and getting signed mutual aid agreements with fire departments in the surrounding area to strengthen our firefighting capabilities both in our community and there's.

Current Resource:

Table 3.2. Equipment List for the Kamiah Fire Protection District.

| Year | Make | Model | Tank Capacity | Pump Capacity |
|------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1998 | Chevrolet | (1) Ton Quick Response | 250 Gallon | 250 G.P.M. |
| 1980 | Chevrolet | Class (A) Pumper | 500 Gallon | 1000 G.P.M. |
| 1984 | GMC | Class (A) Pumper | 1000 Gallon | 750 G.P.M. |
| 1983 | Ford | Water Tanker | 4000 Gallon | 150 G.P.M. |
| | Hazmat Suits | (24) Level "B" | | |
| | SCBA's | (5) CBREN & (12) New Standard | | |

Future Considerations:

- 1) We will need to continue to update and replace our firefighting equipment to keep up with growing depends of our growth in our urban interface areas.
- 2) We need to continue to pursue our discussions and signing of mutual aid agreements with all our neighboring community Fire Departments to assure a successful response to a fire disaster in our area as well as there's.
- 3) Expanding our knowledge and training in regards to fuel reduction and firefighting tactics to better protect and serve our expected urban growth in the years to come.
- 4) Look for new ways to recruit more volunteer members to our Department so as to be able to better protect and serve our community.

Needs:

The ability to secure grant funds or another other kinds of programs willing to donate to further our education, training and equipment needs. Also, more training seminars more centrally located to our area so our volunteers can attend, participate, and gain the vital information and techniques needed to be an effective firefighter.

3.2.3 Winchester Volunteer Fire Department

Chief: Jody Howard
Phone: 208-924-5865 (home) or 208-791-6684 (cell)
PO Box 200
Winchester, Idaho 83555

District Summary:

The formal city limits of Winchester is approximately ½ mile square. The population within the city is 308 according to the 2000 Census. When resources and manpower are available, the Department provides structural protection within the city limits and a one mile buffer zone around the city. The response area can be extended to a five mile buffer zone when a wildland fire threatens the city. The Department is trained for both structural and wildland protection.

Priority Areas:

Residential Growth: There is minimal growth in the city; however, there has been increased growth towards the Forest and Soldiers Meadows area.

Communications: Questionable communications with Lewis County Sheriff's office when descending into the canyon (Hwy 95 north) from Winchester to County line.

Burn Permit Regulations: City issues local burn permits within the city limits. Issuance coincides with IDL recommendations. Burn permits issued by Nez Perce Tribe for air quality. Those issued by the IDL for hazardous material reduction and timber debris.

Effective Mitigation Strategies: Student Conservation Association (SCA) from Lapwai surveyed some city residents three years ago and provided recommendations and handouts.

Cooperative Agreements: Mutual aid agreements with city of Craigmont and city of Culdesac. MOAs with IDL, Winchester Lake State Park, and Wolf Education and Research Center.

Current Resources:

Table 3.3. Current Resources-Winchester Volunteer Fire Department

| Resource | Item | Description | Existing | Needed | Details |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|
| Personnel | Basic Member | | 9 | 6 | 4 additional inactive reserves |
| Training | Basic Structural | | 6 | 9 | |
| | Advanced Structural | | 2 | 13 | |
| | Basic Wildland/SOS | | 7 | 8 | |
| | Advanced Wildland Trg | | 3 | 12 | |
| | First Aid | | 7 | 8 | |
| | Haz-Mat Basic | | 7 | 8 | |

Table 3.3. Current Resources-Winchester Volunteer Fire Department

| Resource | Item | Description | Existing | Needed | Details |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------|--------|---------------------------------|
| | Haz-Mat Ops | | 7 | 8 | |
| | Haz-Mat Tech | | 1 | 3 | |
| | Vehicle Extrication | | 3 | 12 | |
| | Rope Rescue | | 4 | 11 | |
| | EMS | | 3 | 12 | |
| | ICS | | 7 | 8 | |
| | NIMS | | 7 | 8 | |
| Protective Equipment | Turnouts | | 12 | 3 | |
| | Structural Fireboots | | 12 | 3 | |
| | Gloves | | 12 | 3 | |
| | Structural helmets | | 15 | 0 | |
| | SCBA's | 5 are CBRN certified | 5 | 10 | Additional 5 not CBRN certified |
| | Wildland Coveralls | Nomex | 12 | 3 | |
| | Wildland Fireboots | | 7 | 8 | |
| | Gloves | | 12 | 18 | Need 2 pairs per individual |
| | Hardhats | | 12 | 3 | |
| | Headlamps | | 15 | 0 | |
| | Fire Shelters | | 15 | 0 | New Generation Shelters |
| Hand Tools | Shovels | | 11 | 1 | 4 per wildland truck |
| | Pulaski's | | 7 | 5 | 4 per wildland truck |
| | McLeods | | 3 | 9 | 4 per wildland truck |
| | Swatters | | 2 | 4 | 2 per wildland truck |
| | Back Pack Pumps | Metal style | 2 | 6 | Flexible Backpack Pump |
| | Chainsaws | Skil 041AV | 1 | 2 | |
| | Chainsaw Safety Equip | | 0 | 3 | |
| | Drip torches | | 0 | 4 | |
| | Wildland Backpacks | | 15 | 0 | |
| | Wildland EMS Backpacks | | 0 | 3 | |
| Communications | Portable Radios | ICOM VHF | 12 | 3 | |
| | Mobil Radios | | 6 | 2 | 2 of 6 are >10 y/o |
| | Base Station | At Fire Station | 1 | 0 | |
| | P25 Compliant Portable Radios | | 0 | 15 | Needed if 700 MHZ not viable |
| | P25 Compliant | | 0 | 6 | Needed if 700 MHZ |

Table 3.3. Current Resources-Winchester Volunteer Fire Department

| Resource | Item | Description | Existing | Needed | Details |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------|--------|------------------------------------|
| | Mobil Radios | | | | not viable |
| | P25 Compliant Base Station | | 0 | 1 | Needed if 700 MHZ not viable |
| | 700 MHZ Portable Radios | | 0 | 15 | 1 for each member |
| | 700 MHZ Mobil Radios | | 0 | 6 | 1 for each vehicle |
| | 700 MHZ Base Station | | 0 | 1 | 1 for Fire Station |
| | Dispatch | Lewis County Sheriff | 1 | 0 | 24 hrs/day, 7 days/wk |
| Vehicles | E-1, Structural Engine | 1981 Van Pelt Pumper | 1 | 0 | 500 Gals Cap, 1500 gpm |
| | E-5, Structural Engine | 1967 LaFrance | 1 | 1 | 500 Gals Cap, 500 gpm |
| | E-2, Wildland Engine | 1968 2 1/2 Ton 6X6 | 1 | 0 | 618 Gals Cap, 250 gpm |
| | E-3, Wildland Engine | 1969 2 1/2 Ton 6X6 | 1 | 0 | 500 Gals Cap, 500 gpm |
| | E-4, Attack Water Tender | 1987 Paystar 5000 | 1 | 0 | 1500 Gals Cap, 250 gpm |
| | IC/Haz-Mat Vehicle | 1967 Jeep Ambulance | 1 | 0 | |
| Other Equipment | Portable Tank | 2,000 gal Fold-A-Tank | 0 | 2 | |
| | Generators | Portable | 2 | 0 | 1850W on E-1, 2800W on E-4 |
| | Portable Pump | Hale 450 gpm | 0 | 1 | |
| | Portable Foam Equipment | Injection Type | 1 | 2 | Currently back-up for E-1 |
| | Clothes washer | Commerical Style | 0 | 1 | Improve cleaning of fire clothing |
| | Haz-Mat decon shower | Portable 1 man shower | 1 | 0 | |
| | Haz-Mat Level B Suits | | 9 | 0 | |
| | Haz-Mat Spill Kits | | 2 | 0 | |
| | Multi-Gas Monitor | Q-RAE Plus PGM-2000 | 1 | 0 | |
| | Thermal Imaging Camera | | 0 | 1 | |
| | Stinger Portable Monitor | | 0 | 2 | Unmanned water throwing ability |
| | Rope Rescue Equipment | | 0 | 1 | Comp set per Instructors guideline |
| | Jaws of Life | | 0 | 1 | Currently using Air Chisel system |
| | Lewis County CERT Tub | Various equip for CERT | 2 | 0 | Staged at Fire Station if needed |

Future Considerations:

The Department needs more volunteers and compatible communications (700 mHz) equipment/system.

Needs:

The Department needs a fold-a-tank.

3.2.4 Idaho Department of Lands, Maggie Creek Area

Headquarters:

Rt 2 Box 190
Kamiah, Idaho 83536
Phone: 208-935-2141
Email: dsummers@idl.state.id.us

Table 3.4. Idaho Department of Lands - Maggie Creek Area.

David Summers, Fire Warden Phone: (208) 935-2141

| | Item | Description | Existing | Details |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--|
| Protective Equipment | Shirts | Nomex | 60 | |
| | Pants | Nomex | 52 | |
| | Boots | Wildland Leather | 0 | |
| | Gloves | Leather | 36 | |
| | Hard Hats | Wildland | 18 | |
| | Goggles | Wildland | 20 | |
| | Headlamps | | 50 | |
| | Fire Shelters | | 29 | |
| | Breathing Apparatus | | 0 | |
| | | | | |
| Hand Tools | Shovels | | 45 | |
| | Pulaski's | | 46 | |
| | McLeod's | | 16 | |
| | Combination | | 10 | |
| | Green Grubber | | 10 | |
| | Swatters | | 13 | |
| | Chainsaw | | 10 | |
| | | | | |
| Communications | Hand-held Radios | King | 16 | |
| | Mobile | Midland, Motorola | 18 | |
| | Base Station | Motorola | 1 | |
| | Repeaters | | 3 | Wood rat, Teaken, Cottonwood Butte |
| | Dispatch | | 1 | Grangeville Interagency 24 hours/day, 7 days/week 1-208-983-6800 |
| Vehicles | Wildland Engine | 2001 Ford F450 4x4 Type 6, 300 gal | 1 | |

Table 3.4. Idaho Department of Lands - Maggie Creek Area.*David Summers, Fire Warden Phone: (208) 935-2141*

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----|---------------------------|
| | Wildland Engine | 2006 Ford F550 4X4 Type 5, 500 gal | 1 | |
| | Wildland Engine | 1988 GMC 7000 Type 4, 700 gal | 1 | |
| | Utility Vehicle | 1990 GMC Crew cab | 1 | |
| | Utility Vehicle | 1999 Chevrolet Tahoe | 1 | |
| | 4X4 Pickup's | 1991-2005 1/2 ton | 12 | |
| | Truck | 1950's 2 1/2 ton flatbed | 1 | |
| | ATV | Honda 4 wheel drive | 5 | |
| | ATV | Yamaha 2 wheel drive | 1 | |
| Other Equipment | Volume Pump | Honda | 1 | |
| | Pressure Pump | Mark III | 2 | |
| | Pressure Pump | Mark 26 | 1 | |
| | Pressure Pump | Wicks 375 | 1 | |
| | Tank | 1500 gal port-a-tank | 2 | |
| | Portable Pumps | | 4 | |
| | Blower | Portable Gas | 1 | |
| | Drip Torches | | 8 | |
| | Torches | Propane | 5 | |
| | Foam Equipment | | 2 | Units on Type 4/5 engines |
| | Portable foam units | | 2 | |

3.2.5 Idaho Department of Lands, Craig Mountain Area

Table 3.5. Idaho Department of Lands - Craig Mountain Area*Thom Hawkins, Fire Warden Phone: (208) 924-5571 01/13/03*

| | Item | Description | Existing | Details |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Protective Equipment | Outfit | | 50 | |
| Hand Tools | Chainsaw | | 17 | |
| | Misc. | | 50+ | |
| Communications | Portable Radios | King | 13 | |
| | Base Station | Motorola | 1 | Craigmont |
| | Repeaters | | 1 | Cottonwood Butte |
| | Dispatch | | 1 | Secretary, full-time |
| Vehicles | Wildland Engine | Type 4 | 1 | |
| | Wildland Engine | Type 6, 4X4 | 4 | |
| | Wildland Engine | 1970 Gamma Goat, 200 gal | 1 | |
| | Engine Patrol | 1972 Jeep, 50 gal | 1 | |

Table 3.5. Idaho Department of Lands - Craig Mountain Area*Thom Hawkins, Fire Warden Phone: (208) 924-5571 01/13/03*

| | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| | Water Tender | 1969 Type 3, 6X6, 2 1/2 ton, 1,200 gal | 1 | |
| | 4X4 Pickup | 1991-2002 1/2 ton | 7 | |
| | Crew cab Pickup | 1 ton, 4X4 | 2 | |
| | Stake body Truck | | 2 | |
| | Backhoe | | 1 | |
| | Dozer | Cat D-5 | 1 | |
| | Transport | 35 ton lowboy | 1 | |
| | ATV | Yamaha | 5 | |
| Aircraft | Helicopter | Hughes 500 | 1 | |
| | Air Tankers | | 2 | |
| Other Equipment | Trailer | ATV | 2 | |
| | Water Trailer | | 1 | |
| | Water Tank | 1,800 gal | 1 | |
| | Water Tank | 2,000 gal | 1 | |
| | Water Tank | 2,100 gal | 1 | |
| | Pressure Pump | | 3 | |
| | Volume Pump | | 2 | |
| | Backpack Pump | | 2 | |
| | Torches | Propane | 6 | |
| | Foam Equipment | | 1 | unit on Type 4 engine |

3.2.6 Nez Perce Tribe

Fire Management Contact: Sandy Holt, Phone: 208-843-2827

Table 3.6. Nez Perce Tribe Resource List.

| | Item | Description | Existing | Needed | Details |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---------------------|--------|---|
| Personnel | Basic Member | Wildland | 17 | More | All meet national standards in wildland suppression with ongoing trainee status. 20 will be attending guard school in 2007 |
| | Intermediate Member | Above plus additional training and the PTBs put in place or growing capacity for future supervisor/managers | 10 | More | All meet national standards with documentation to support red cards. All PTBs in various scopes of fire |
| | Advanced Member | Above plus instructor, course coordinator, facilitative, train the trainer, STEX, and eligible scenario while meeting all NWCG and any other agency standards | 3 w/ 2 facilitators | More | 3 meet national standards for wildland suppression with ongoing trainee status to enhance knowledge, experience, and leadership |

Table 3.6. Nez Perce Tribe Resource List.

| | Item | Description | Existing | Needed | Details |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------|--------|---|
| Training | Wildland Training | Basic guard school and various advanced courses throughout the NWGC community and agency partners | 31 | More | All aspects of WUI training also ongoing |
| | Hazmat | Basic and refresher | | More | Provided hazmat team and continued training when needed |
| | First Aid Training | Basic and refresher | | More | Provided by Lapwai QRUs, also on as needed basis |
| Protective Equipment | Shirts | Nomex | 260 | | Additional needed so we can sustain fire cache inventory. |
| | Pants | Wildland coverall/nomex | 240 | | Additional needed so we can sustain fire cache inventory. |
| | First Aid kits | | 125 | | |
| | Crew First Aid kits | | 1 new, 1 used | | |
| | Engine First Aid kits | | 6 | | |
| | Gloves | Leather | 205 | | Need more sizes |
| | Hard hats | Crew and engine | 70 | | |
| | Goggles | | 120 | | |
| | Head lamps | | 90 | | |
| | Breathing apparatus | | 20 | | |
| | Fedcos | | 7 | | |
| | Red bags | | 40 | | |
| | Green bags | | 50 | | |
| | New generation fire shelters | | 2, 1 reg. | | |
| | Gen. Fire Shelters | | 70 | | |
| Hand Tools | McLeods | | 10 | | Submitted grants for additional hand tools for 2008 |
| | Pulaskis | | 7 | | |
| | Fire swatters | | 4 | | |
| | Backpack pumps | | 7 | | |
| | Fusees | | 1 case | | |
| | Shovels | | 20 | | |
| | combination | | 6 | | |
| Communications | Mobile Radios | Kenwood | 4 | | |
| | Hand-held | Bendix kings | 12 | | |

Table 3.6. Nez Perce Tribe Resource List.

| | Item | Description | Existing | Needed | Details |
|----------|------------------|---|----------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | Radios | | | | |
| | Base Station | Kenwood | 1 | | Need additional |
| | Repeaters | | 1 | | |
| | Dispatch | Nez Perce 911 | | | |
| Vehicles | Engine 52 (2002) | Pumper truck, wildland, 300 gal, 4x4 FF, Type 6, Ford 550 | 1 | | Need continuous maintenance |
| | Engine 55 (2003) | Pumper truck wildland, 300 gal, 4x4 FF, Type 6 Ford 550 | 1 | | Need continuous maintenance |
| | Engine 56 (2003) | Pumper truck wildland, 300 gal, 4x4 FF, type 6 Ford 550 | 1 | | Need continuous maintenance |
| | Engine 53 (1985) | Pumper truck wildland, 200 gal, 4x2, Type 6 Ford 550 | 1 | | Needs engine work |
| | Chase | 1998 Chevy Silverado, 1500 series, 4x4 - GSA | 1 | | Need continuous maintenance |
| | Chase | 1996 Chevy Flatbed, 4x2 – Tribal | 1 | | Need continuous maintenance |
| | Chase | 1991 Toyota w/ canopy, 4x2 – Tribal | 1 | | Need continuous maintenance |
| | Chase | 1994 Chevy Cheyenne, 3500 HD, 4x4 – Tribal | 1 | | Need continuous maintenance |

3.3 Success Stories in Lewis County

3.3.1 Clearwater Fire Academy

The Clearwater Fire Chief's Association has successfully implemented the Clearwater Fire Academy, which is a three day firefighting (structural and wildland) school open to all departments and agencies in the region. Offered courses cover a number of topics ranging from specific structural firefighting issues to basic wildland firefighting. The Academy has been very well attended and is an excellent example of departments and agencies working together to provide quality training at a lower cost to everyone.

3.3.2 Red Zone Program

Lewis County is working on setting up the Red Zone program through assistance from the Idaho Department of Lands. In Lewis County, the program will be housed at the County Courthouse; however, each local fire department will have access to the database and responsibility to maintain the information for their district. The Red Zone software creates a database for the fire departments to record risk assessment information on individual structures in their district. This type of prior knowledge of potential fuels, access, and other risk factors is very useful when responding to both structural and wildland fire calls.

Chapter 4

4 2007 Action Item Update

The planning committee convened to review the WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan in 2007 went through each of the action items listed below and provided a status report. Several of the recommendations have been completed, some are still on-going, and some have yet to begin. A short summary of the each project's status is given in the last column of each of the following tables.

The 2007 Update Addendum is part of the annual review process discussed in the original 2005 WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan. It is the responsibility of the County Commissioners Office through the County Emergency Manager to organize an annual meeting of the planning committee to review existing projects, add new ones, and discuss new wildfire related issues in the county. Complete re-evaluation should be conducted on the 5th anniversary of the adoption of the 2005 plan.

4.1 WUI Safety & Policy

Wildfire mitigation efforts must be supported by a set of policies and regulations at the county level that maintain a solid foundation for safety and consistency. The recommendations enumerated here serve that purpose. Because these items are regulatory in nature, they will not necessarily be accompanied by cost estimates. These recommendations are policy related in nature and therefore are recommendations to the appropriate elected officials; debate and formulation of alternatives will serve to make these recommendations suitable and appropriate.

Table 4.1. WUI Action Items in Safety and Policy.

| Action Item | Goals and Objectives | Responsible Organization | Action Items & Planning Horizon |
|---|---|--|--|
| 4.1.a: Amend existing building codes to apply equally to new single housing construction as it does to subdivisions. | Protection of people and structures by applying a standard of road widths, access, and building regulations to insure new homes can be protected while curtailing risks to firefighters (defensible space, access mgmt, water systems, building codes, signage, and maintenance of private forest and range lands) | County Commissioners in cooperation with Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester, the Planning and Zoning Department and the Craigmont VFD, Kamiah VFD, Nezperce VFD, and the Winchester VFD. | Year 1 (2005): Debate and adoption of revised code. Review adequacy of changes annually, make changes as needed. 2007 Status: Ongoing |
| 4.1.b: Rural Addressing Update | Protection of people and structures by improving database of structures in the county which will link to fire fighting efforts and improved response times. Also linked to developing an enhanced 911 system. | Planning and Zoning in cooperation with the County Commissioners Office | Year 1 (2005): To be implemented during first year, pending funding and adoption by elected officials. May take most of a year to complete. Estimate cost at around \$45,000 to complete entire county. 2007 Status: The addressing system is up to date; however, this is an ongoing process. |
| 4.1.c: Enhanced 911 Service | Protection of people and structures by improving the ability of emergency response personnel to respond to an emergency. | County Commissioners in combination with County Sheriff's Office, County Assessor's Office, Craigmont VFD, Kamiah VFD, Nezperce VFD, and Winchester VFD. | Can be completed only after the Rural Addressing project is completed. Target implementation during year 2 (2006) of this project. 2007 Status: There is currently not enough of a population base in Lewis County to cover the cost of this program; however, this project will be implemented in the future as the County grows. |

Table 4.1. WUI Action Items in Safety and Policy.

| Action Item | Goals and Objectives | Responsible Organization | Action Items & Planning Horizon |
|--|--|--|--|
| 4.1.d: Rural signage (road signs & rural fire district boundary signs) improvements across the county | Protection of people, structures, and infrastructure by improving the ability of emergency services personnel, residents, and visitors to navigate roads. | Highway Districts in cooperation with Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester, County Commissioners, Craigmont VFD, Kamiah VFD, Nezperce VFD, and the Winchester VFD. | Can be completed during year 1 (2005) pending funding to implement the project. Estimate \$15,000 for signs and posting. 2007 Status: This project is complete; however, maintenance and replacement of the signs will be necessary. |
| 4.1.e: Develop County policy concerning building materials used in high-risk WUI areas on existing structures and new construction (e.g., Kamiah, Forest, Winchester) | Protection of people and structures by improving the ability of emergency response personnel to respond to threatened homes in high-risk areas. | Planning and Zoning in cooperation with County Commissioners Office, Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester, Craigmont VFD, Kamiah VFD, Nezperce VFD, and the Winchester VFD. | Year 1 (2005): Consider and develop policy to address construction materials for homes and businesses located in high wildfire risk areas. Specifically, a County policy concerning wooden roofing materials and flammable siding, especially where juxtaposed near heavy wildland fuels. 2007 Status: Ongoing |
| 4.1.f: Develop a formal WUI Advisory Committee to advise County Commissioners on WUI Issues and Treatments | Protection of people and structures by improving the ability of decision makers to make informed decisions about wildfire issues. | County Commissioners Office with cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester | Year 1 (2005): Formalize a committee, its membership and service decided on by the County Commissioners, to collaborate on WUI issues within Lewis County. Members potentially to include land management organizations and companies, private landowners, and fire protection personnel. 2007 Status: Completed; the planning committee involved with the development of this plan (WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan) serves as the County's advisory committee. Members include: County, Cities, BHS, IDL, State Parks, Bennett Lumber, BLM, Forest Service, Nez Perce Tribe, National Park Service, and Idaho Fish and Game. |

4.2 People, Structures, and Infrastructure

Many of the recommendations in this section will define a set of criteria for implementation while others will be rather specific in extent and application. Many of the recommendations in involve education and increasing awareness of the residents of Lewis County.

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People, Structures, and Infrastructure.

| Action Item | Goals and Objectives | Responsible Organization | Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs |
|--|---|---|--|
| 4.2.a: Youth and Adult Wildfire Educational Programs | Protect people and structures by increasing awareness of WUI risks, how to recognize risk factors, and how to modify those factors to reduce risk | Cooperative effort including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Idaho Department of Lands State and Private Forestry Offices Bureau of Land Management Nez Perce Tribe Local School Districts Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester County Commissioners | To start immediately using existing educational program materials and staffing. Formal needs assessment should be responsibility of University of Idaho Cooperative Extension faculty and include the development of an integrated WUI educational series by year 2 (2006-07) Costs initially to be funded through existing budgets for these activities to be followed with grant monies to continue the programs as identified in the formal needs assessment. 2007 Status: Ongoing |
| 4.2.b: Wildfire risk assessments of homes in identified communities | Protect people and structures by increasing awareness of specific risk factors of individual homesites in the at-risk landscapes. Only after these are completed can homesite treatments follow. | To be implemented by County Commissioners Office in cooperation with Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester, Craigmont VFD, Kamiah VFD, Nezperce VFD, Winchester VFD, and Wildland Fire Protection Specialists. Actual work may be completed by Wildfire Mitigation Consultants. | Cost: Approximately \$100 per homesite for inspection, written report, and discussions with the homeowners Action Item: Secure funding and contract to complete the inspections during years 1 & 2 (2005-06) Homesite inspection reports and estimated budget for each homesite's treatments will be a requirement to receive funding for treatments through grants. 2007 Status: The Nez Perce Tribe has begun conducting homesite risk assessments on the Reservation; however, the following projects are ongoing |
| | | Kamiah Area | Approximately 650 homes are in the rural areas of Kamiah with another 480 structures within the Kamiah City area. Approximately 60% of the rural structures and 30% of the structures in the city are in need of assessments and potentially home site asset protection zones, for a total of about 530 homes needing assessments. Estimated cost will be \$53,000. |
| | | Forest Area | Approximately 125 homes are in the rural areas around Forest (within the proposed Forest Fire Protection District). Approximately all of the structures are in need of assessments and potentially home site asset protection zones. Estimated cost will be \$12,500. |
| | | Winchester Area | The Student Conservation Association – Fire Education Corps worked on home site assessments during 2004; however, this data may be out of date. |

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People, Structures, and Infrastructure.

| Action Item | Goals and Objectives | Responsible Organization | Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 4.2.c: Homesite WUI Treatments | Protect people, structures, and increase fire fighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Lewis County | County Commissioners in cooperation with Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester, and Fire Mitigation Consulting company | <p>Actual funding level will be based on the outcomes of the homesite assessments and cost estimates</p> <p>Estimate that treatments in rangelands will cost approximately \$850 per homesite for a defensible space of roughly 150’.</p> <p>Estimate that treatments in forestland will cost roughly \$1,250 per homesite for a defensible space of about 200’.</p> <p>Homesite treatments can begin with the securing of funding for the treatments and immediate implementation in 2004 and will continue from year 1 through 5 (2008).</p> <p>2007 Status: The Kamiah Rural Volunteer Fire Department has begun working on homesite treatments in the Kamiah area; however, the following projects are ongoing.</p> |
| | | Kamiah Area | <p>Approximately 100 homes will receive assessments and be in need of asset protection zone construction (fuels treatments). Estimate an average cost \$1,500 per homesite in this area for a total estimated cost of \$150,000.</p> <p>The total assessed value of homes in this area is \$14.0 million for a Benefit-Cost Ratio of 93:1.</p> |
| | | Forest Area | <p>Approximately 25 homes are in the rural areas around Forest (proposed Forest Fire Protection District within Lewis County). Approximately all of the structures in need of treatments. Estimated cost will be \$37,500.</p> <p>The total assessed value of homes in this area is \$5.2 million for a Benefit-Cost Ratio of 138:1.</p> |
| | | Winchester Area | <p>Approximately 60 homes are in the rural areas around Winchester. Approximately all of the structures in need of treatments. Estimated cost will be \$90,000.</p> <p>The total assessed value of homes in this area is \$16.4 million for a Benefit-Cost Ratio of 182:1.</p> |

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People, Structures, and Infrastructure.

| Action Item | Goals and Objectives | Responsible Organization | Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs |
|--|---|--|---|
| 4.2.d: Maintenance of Homesite WUI Treatments | Protect people, structures, and increase fire fighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Lewis County. | County Commissioners Office in cooperation with Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester, Craigmont VFD, Kamiah VFD, Nezperce VFD, Winchester VFD, and local home owners. | Homesite defensibility treatments must be maintained periodically to sustain benefits of the initial treatments. Each site should be assessed 5 years following initial treatment Estimated re-inspection cost will be \$50 per homesite on all sites initially treated or recommended for future inspections Follow-up inspection reports with treatments as recommended years 5 through 10. 2007 Status: Ongoing |
| 4.2.e: Re-entry of Homesite WUI Treatments | Protect people, structures, and increase fire fighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Lewis County. | County Commissioners Office in cooperation with Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester, Craigmont VFD, Kamiah VFD, Nezperce VFD, Winchester VFD, and local home owners. | Re-entry treatments will be needed periodically to maintain the benefits of the initial WUI home treatments. Each re-entry schedule should be based on the initial inspection report recommendations, observations, and changes in local conditions. Generally occurs every 5-10 years. 2007 Status: Ongoing |
| 4.2.f: Community Defensible Zone WUI Treatments | Protect people, structures, and increase fire fighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding high risk communities in the WUI of Lewis County | County Commissioners in cooperation with Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester, Nez Perce Tribe and BLM to identify funding availability and project implementation opportunities. | Actual funding level will be based on the outcomes of the homesite assessments and cost estimates. Years 2-5 (2006-09): Treat high risk wildland fuels from homesite defensible space treatments to an area extending 400 feet to 750 feet beyond home defensible spaces, where steep slopes and high accumulations of risky fuels exist near homes and infrastructure. Should link together home treatment areas. Treatments target high risk concentrations of fuels and not 100% of the area identified. To be completed only after or during the creation of home defensible spaces have been implemented. Communities and areas to target: Kamiah, Forest, Winchester, Reubens. Others based on additional assessments. Approximate average cost on a per structure basis is \$1,500. When coupled with the home defensibility space costs of \$1,250, the average B/C Ratio in forestland areas is 14.4:1. 2007 Status: Ongoing |

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People, Structures, and Infrastructure.

| Action Item | Goals and Objectives | Responsible Organization | Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs |
|---|--|---|--|
| 4.2.g: Access improvements of bridges, cattle guards, and limiting road surfaces | Protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and economy by improving access for residents and fire fighting personnel in the event of a wildfire. Reduces the risk of a road failure that leads to the isolation of people or the limitation of emergency vehicle and personnel access during an emergency. | Highway Districts in cooperation with the BLM, State of Idaho (Lands and Transportation), Nez Perce Tribe, and industrial forestland owners (e.g., Boise Corp.). Cooperation with County Commissioners and Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester | <p>Year 1 (2005): Update existing assessment of travel surfaces, bridges, and cattle guards in Lewis County as to location. Secure funding for implementation of this project (grants)</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Conduct engineering assessment of limiting weight restrictions for all surfaces (e.g., bridge weight load maximums). Estimate cost of \$100,000 which might be shared between County, Nez Perce Tribe, BLM, State, and private based on landownership associated with road locations.</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Post weight restriction signs on all limiting crossings, copy information to rural fire districts and wildland fire protection agencies in affected areas. Estimate cost at roughly \$15-\$25,000 for signs and posting.</p> <p>Year 3 (2007): Identify limiting road surfaces in need of improvements to support wildland fire fighting vehicles and other emergency equipment. Develop plan for improving limiting surfaces including budgets, timing, and resources to be protected for prioritization of projects (benefit/cost ratio analysis). Create budget based on full assessment.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p> |
| 4.2.h: Access improvements for Kamiah | Protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and economy by improving access for residents and fire fighting personnel in the event of a wildfire. Allows for alternative escape routes when a primary access is compromised. | County Roads and Bridges Department in cooperation with Nez Perce Tribe, BLM, State of Idaho (Lands and Transportation), and city of Kamiah and area landowners. | <p>Year 1 (2005): Update existing assessment of roads in Lewis County as to location. Secure funding for implementation of this project (grants).</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Specifically address access issues in Kamiah and others identified in assessment. Develop alternatives for improving access limitations. Landowners and agencies to play significant role in alternative development.</p> <p>Year 3 (2007): Secure funding and implement projects to improve limiting access. No way to estimate costs until priorities are set and options identified.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p> |

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People, Structures, and Infrastructure.

| Action Item | Goals and Objectives | Responsible Organization | Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs |
|--|--|---|--|
| 4.2.i: Access improvements through road-side fuels management | Protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and economy by improving access for residents and fire fighting personnel in the event of a wildfire. Allows for a road based defensible area that can be linked to a terrain based defensible areas. | County Roads and Bridges Department in cooperation with Nez Perce Tribe, BLM, State of Idaho (Lands and Transportation), USFS, industrial forestland owners, County Commissioners and Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester. | <p>Year 1 (2005): Update existing assessment of roads in Lewis County as to location. Secure funding for implementation of this project (grants).</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Specifically address access issues to Kamiah, Forest, Winchester, Reubens, and others identified in assessment, such as Highway 12 corridor. Identify forestland and rangeland fuels difficult to control during wildfire that would also respond well to thinning, pruning, and brush cutting (hand pile and burn or chip), while increasing ingress and egress use in wildfire emergencies. Target 100' on downhill side of roads and 75' on uphill side for estimated cost of \$15,000 per mile of road treated. If 10 miles of roadway are prioritized for treatment (est.) B/C Ratio of 14.7:1 is achieved. This B/C ratio may be maintained in many rural treatment areas of the county.</p> <p>Year 3 (2007): Secure funding and implement projects to treat road-side fuels.</p> <p>2007 Status: The highway corridor bordering the Mile Post 59 Fire has received roadside fuels reduction work; however, this project is ongoing.</p> |

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People, Structures, and Infrastructure.

| Action Item | Goals and Objectives | Responsible Organization | Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.2.j: Develop a multi-jurisdictional Prevention Coop to support the numerous fire prevention and education efforts throughout the five county area. | Protect people and structures by increasing public awareness of wildfire risks, how to recognize risk factors, and how to modify those factors to reduce risk | Cooperative effort including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Idaho Cooperative Extension • Idaho Department of Lands • State and Private Forestry Offices • Nez Perce Tribe • Idaho Association of Logging Contractors • Local Fire Departments & Districts • Bureau of Land Management • USDA Forest Service • Clearwater RC&D • Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security • Idaho, Clearwater, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Latah Counties • Non-profit organizations • Private business & landowners | Year 1 & 2 (2007 – 08): The Nez Perce National Forest has already begun organizing an effort to develop a five county cooperative program to provide shared educational materials to all local firefighting agencies and organizations. The purpose of the program is to promote a unified effort between organizations to improve public awareness of wildland fire issues. 2007 Status: New project, in progress |
| 4.2.k: Develop Red Zone Program for use by all County fire agencies, but housed at the County Courthouse. | Protect people, structures, and increase fire fighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in Lewis County and improve firefighter's ability to respond effectively and safely. | County Commissioners with support from the Idaho Department of Lands, BLM, US Forest Service, and local fire departments. | Year 1 (2007): Obtain funding to purchase program and install the software on County computer system. Conduct training workshop for local fire departments to learn how to use the Red Zone program effectively. 2007 Status: New project |

4.3 Resource and Capability Enhancements

There are a number of resource and capability enhancements identified by the rural and wildland firefighting districts in Lewis County. All of the needs identified by the districts are in line with increasing the ability to respond to emergencies in the WUI and are fully supported by the planning committee.

Table 4.3. WUI Action Items in Firefighting Resources and Capabilities.

| Action Item | Goals and Objectives | Responsible Organization | Action Items & Planning Horizon |
|--|---|---|--|
| 4.3.a: Facilities, land, business plan, and basic supplies for new fire protection districts. | Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements. | Lewis County Commissioners, Clearwater RC&D, Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester, and local residents | 2 Year Planning Horizon Estimate of Costs: \$500,000 each Target Areas: Forest Rural, Northwest Lewis County Rural, & Central Ridge Rural 2007 Status: Ongoing |
| 4.3.b: Facilities, land, business plan, and basic supplies for extending rural fire protection districts. | Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements. | Lewis County Commissioners, Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester, Clearwater RC&D, local residents, Craigmont VFD, Kamiah VFD, Nezperce VFD, and the Winchester VFD. | 2 Year Planning Horizon Estimate of Costs: \$250,000 each Target Areas: Nezperce Rural Fire Extension & Kamiah Rural Fire Extension 2007 Status: Ongoing |
| 4.3.c: Obtain 5,000 gallon water tenders for rural fire districts (4). | Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements. | Clearwater RC&D in cooperation with Craigmont VFD, Kamiah VFD, Nezperce VFD, Winchester VFD, IDL, USFS, Lewis County Commissioners, and Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester. | Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2005-06): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to districts based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: The Winchester Rural Fire Department received a 1500 gallon tender from the IDL; however, this project is ongoing. |
| 4.3.d: Enhance radio availability in each district, link in to existing dispatch, and improve range within the region, and conversion to consistent radio standard. | Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements. | Clearwater RC&D in cooperation with Craigmont VFD, Kamiah VFD, Nezperce VFD, Winchester VFD, IDL, USFS, Lewis County Commissioners, and Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester. | Year 1 (2005): Summarize existing two-way radio capabilities and limitations. Identify costs to upgrade existing equipment and locate funding opportunities. Year 2 (2006): Acquire and install upgrades as needed. 2007 Status: Lewis County is working on obtaining P25 radio equipment; however, this project is ongoing. |

Table 4.3. WUI Action Items in Firefighting Resources and Capabilities.

| Action Item | Goals and Objectives | Responsible Organization | Action Items & Planning Horizon |
|---|---|--|--|
| 4.3.e: Retention of Volunteer Firefighters | Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements. | County Commissioners, Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester, Craigmont VFD, Kamiah VFD, Nezperce VFD, Winchester VFD, IDL, and USFS working with broad base of county citizenry to identify options, determine plan of action, and implement it. | 5 Year Planning Horizon, extended planning time frame Target an increased recruitment (+10%) and retention (+20% longevity) of volunteers Year 1 (2005): Develop incentives program and implement it. 2007 Status: Ongoing |
| 4.3.f: Increased training and capabilities of firefighters | Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements. | Craigmont VFD, Kamiah VFD, Nezperce VFD, and Winchester VFD working with the BLM, IDL, and USFS for wildland training opportunities and with the State Fire Marshall's Office for structural fire fighting training. | Year 1 (2005): Develop a multi-county training schedule that extends 2 or 3 years in advance (continuously). Identify funding and resources needed to carry out training opportunities and sources of each to acquire. Year 1 (2005): Begin implementing training opportunities for volunteers. 2007 Status: The Clearwater Fire Chief's Association has had great success with the establishment of the Clearwater Fire Academy; however, this will always be an ongoing process. Kamiah is hosting the 2008 Interagency Fire School. |
| 4.3.g. Develop Mutual Aid Agreements between all Rural Fire Districts and the Federal and State wildfire fighting agencies working in and around Lewis County. | Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements. | Cities of Craigmont, Kamiah, Nezperce, and Winchester, Craigmont VFD, Kamiah VFD, Nezperce VFD, Winchester VFD, BLM, USFS, BIA, IDL, State Fire Marshall's Office. | Year 1 (2005): Identify current mutual aid agreements and needed agreements. Draft and implement agreements across the county. 2007 Status: The IDL is in the process of updating their mutual aid agreements with all of the rural fire districts. The Idaho Fire Chief's Association is also working on developing a statewide mutual aid agreement. The Winchester and Culesac Volunteer Fire Departments have also been successful in setting up a mutual aid agreement. |

Table 4.3. WUI Action Items in Firefighting Resources and Capabilities.

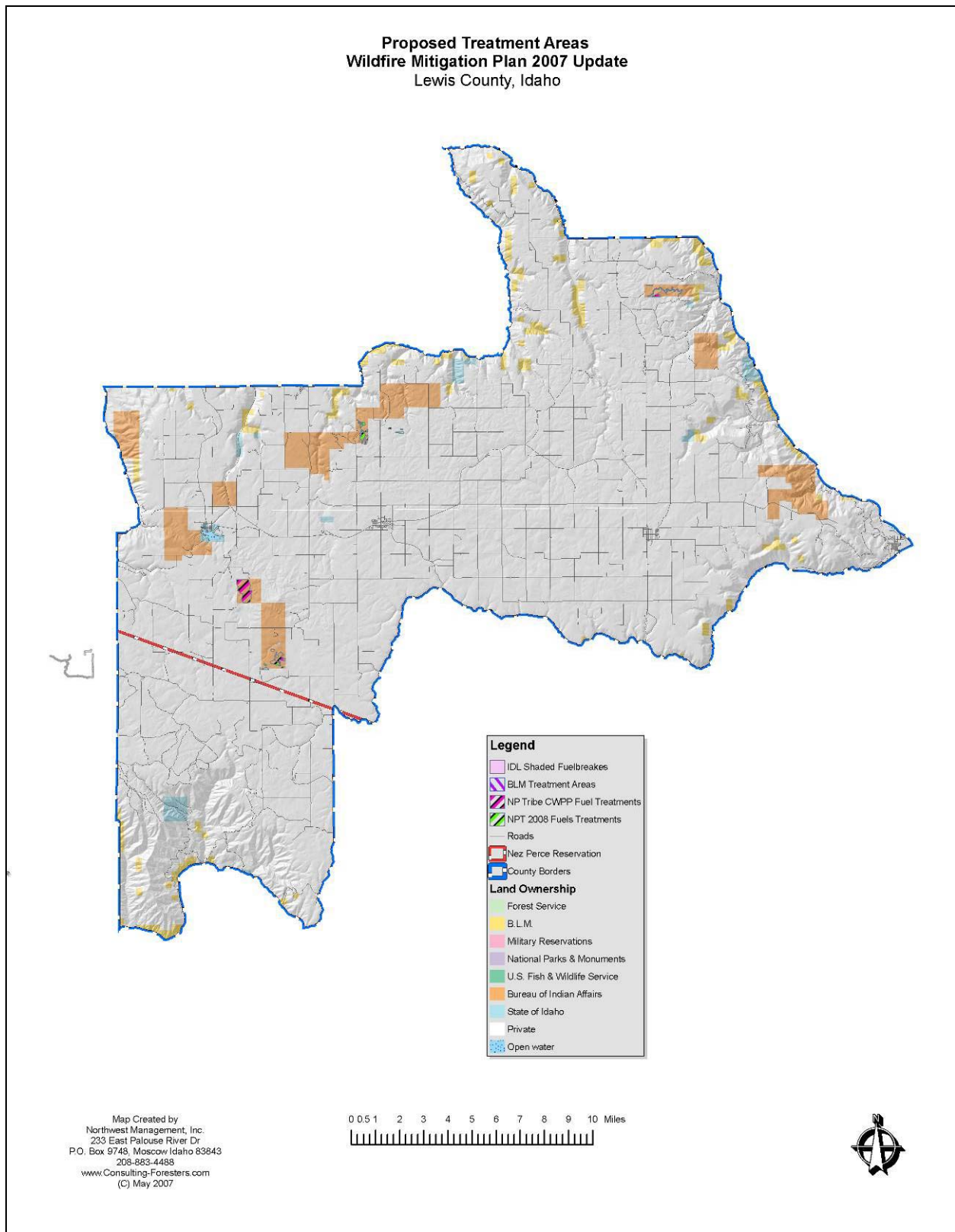
| Action Item | Goals and Objectives | Responsible Organization | Action Items & Planning Horizon |
|---|---|--|--|
| 4.3.h: Obtain additional personnel, training, PPEs, hand tools, portable and mobile radios, two structural engines, one utility vehicle, and miscellaneous other equipment for the Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department. | Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements. | Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department | <p>Year 1 (2007): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources.</p> <p>Year 1 or 2 (2007-08): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards.</p> <p>2007 Status: New project.</p> |
| 4.3.i: Obtain additional training, PPEs, hand tools, communication equipment, a structural engine, and miscellaneous other equipment for the Winchester Volunteer Fire Department. | Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements. | Winchester Volunteer Fire Department | <p>Year 1 (2007): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources.</p> <p>Year 1 or 2 (2007-08): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards.</p> <p>2007 Status: New project.</p> |
| 4.3.j: Identify areas lacking a sufficient water supply and develop publicly accessible fill sites. | Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements. | County Commissioners and rural and wildland fire districts in cooperation with the Natural Resource Conservation Service and the Clearwater RC&D. | <p>Year 1 (2007): Identify populated areas lacking sufficient water supplies and develop project plans to develop fill or helicopter dipping sites.</p> <p>Year 1 - 3 (2007-09): Implement project plans.</p> <p>2007 Status: The IDL is currently working in cooperation with the Natural Resource Conservation Service and the Clearwater RC&D to secure funding (EQIP) to support development and installation of additional drafting and dipping sites.</p> |

4.4 *Regional Land Management Recommendations*

Reference has been given to the role that forestry, grazing and agriculture have in promoting wildfire mitigation services through active management. Lewis County is a rural county by any measure. It is dominated by wide expanses of forest and rangelands intermixed with communities and rural houses.

Wildfires will continue to ignite and burn depending on the weather conditions and other factors enumerated earlier. However, active land management that modifies fuels, promotes healthy range and forestland conditions, and promotes the use of these natural resources (consumptive and non-consumptive) will insure that these lands have value to society and the local region. We encourage the US Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Idaho Department of Lands, industrial forestland owners, private forestland owners, and all agricultural landowners in the region to actively manage their wildland-urban interface lands in a manner consistent with reducing fuels and risks in this zone.

Figure 4.1. Proposed Treatment Areas in Lewis County.



4.4.1 Soldiers Meadows Wildfire Mitigation Project

The Soldier Meadows Wildfire Mitigation Project is a collaborative project between Nez Perce County, Nez Perce Tribe, Department of Fish & Game, Lewiston Orchards Irrigation District, Craig Forsman, and the Idaho Department of Lands. The legal location of this project area is: portions of Sections 4 & 5, Township 32 North, Range 3 West and portions of Sections 31, 32, & 33, Township 33 North, Range 3 West. The project consists of the procurement of and emergency call box, a 170 acre shaded fuel break surrounding the Soldier Meadows community, county procurement of fire suppression apparatus, and possible access improvements to stream crossing structures. The fuels treatment portion of the project calls for a combination of fuels treatment prescriptions ranging from commercial harvest of merchantable forest products to non commercial thinning treatments with the objective of breaking up ladder fuels arrangement and overstory fuels continuity. Participating landowners associated with the fuels treatment portion of the project include Fish & Game, Lewiston Orchards Irrigation District, Nez Perce Tribe, and Craig Forsman. The fuels treatment portion of the project consists of a 300 foot wide fuel break following the existing road network and property boundaries of the various participants. Approximately 129 acres will be receiving non-commercial thinning treatments and 96 acres of the project area will receive commercial harvest treatments. Commercial harvest treatments include commercial thinning, overstory removal, and species selection prescriptions. Anticipated costs of non commercial thinning treatments are estimated at \$700.00 per acre. This project is calling for the upgrade of an existing stream crossing structure to support heavy equipment and fire suppression apparatus. Cost share funding sources will be utilized to support non commercial thinning treatments, stream crossing structure upgrades, and fire suppression apparatus equipment where available.

4.4.2 Nez Perce Tribe

4.4.2.1 Current and Ongoing Projects

Alpine

The Alpine project is an ongoing project. Pre-commercial thinning and pruning with pockets of brush reduction in pine plantations was conducted in 2006 and a fuel break along the roadway is scheduled for completion in 2007. A goal of this project is to foster conditions of decreased wildfire risk while promoting forest health and vigor in developing pine stands. It is located within T35N R2E sections 16 and 17.

Mudsprings/Talmaks

The Mud Springs/Talmaks project is an ongoing pre-commercial thinning and pruning project that will reduce ladder fuels, increase canopy base height and increase forest health and vigor, thereby decreasing the risk of a crown or stand replacing wildfire. It is located within T33N R2W sections 16, 22, 27, and 34.

Winchester

The Winchester project is an ongoing pre-commercial thinning and pruning project that will reduce ladder fuels and increase forest health and vigor, thereby decreasing the risk of a crown or stand replacing wildfire. It is located within T33N R3W section 1, T34N R3W section 36, and T34N R2W section 29.

Home Evaluations

The Nez Perce Tribe has conducted home evaluations annually on homes located within the reservation boundary in conjunction with the rural and volunteer fire departments and IDL. As

more of the rural and volunteer departments acquire the Red Zone software, the collection and maintenance of this information is likely to be turned over to them. However, the tribe will continue to use this information to plan and implement projects on the ground and will remain interested in conducting evaluations where and when they are needed. This is expected to be an ongoing project located throughout Lewis County.

4.4.2.2 Upcoming and Conceptual Projects

Cold Springs

Cold Springs is a project that is proposed for implementation in 2008. It includes brush reduction and pre-commercial thinning (in areas with 1000-3000 stems/acre) that will reduce ladder fuels and increase forest health and vigor, thereby decreasing the risk of a crown or stand replacing wildfire. It is located within T34N R1W sections 8, 17, and 18.

Tramway Fencing

The Tramway Fencing Project is in the conceptual phase at this point. It would involve building fences around the tribally owned land in the Tramway area in order to facilitate grazing. This would ultimately lead to a reduction in the accumulation of fine fuels in the area and would reduce the potential for fire spread. It is located within T34N R3E sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33.

Forest Fuel Break/Defensible Space

The Forest Fuel Break/Defensible Space project is a conceptual project that would involve creating fuel breaks in conjunction with defensible space projects around private land/homes in the Forest WUI area. This project would be collaborative in nature and could also include a mechanical fuel treatment component on private land. It is located within T32N R3W sections 1 and 2

Woodside Road

The Woodside Road project is a conceptual project that would involve creating fuel breaks in conjunction with defensible space projects around private land/homes in the Woodside road area. This project would be collaborative in nature and could also include a mechanical fuel treatment component on private land. It is located within T33N R2W sections 5 and 8.

Chapter 5

5 Supporting Information

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5.3 Signature Pages

5.3.1 Representative of Lewis County Government

Resolution of the Commissioners of Lewis County, Idaho

2007-18

A resolution of the Lewis County Board of Commissioners declaring county support and adoption of the Lewis County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum.

Whereas, The Lewis County Board of Commissioners supports the Lewis County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum and

Whereas, The Lewis County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to the National Fire Plan, the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other purposes as deemed appropriate.

Therefore be it resolved, that the Lewis County Board of Commissioners do hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Lewis County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum's implementation.

Passed and approved this 6 Day of Aug 2007

Board of County Commissioners
Lewis County, Idaho

[Signature]
By:
Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]
By:
Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]
By:
Board of County Commissioners

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Attest by:



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